REMARKS

Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner for the 21 October 2010 teleconference. As discussed, Applicant presents this Amendment after Final only to specifically address the Examiner's comments in an attempt to move the application forward towards issue. Claims 11, 13, 14, 15, 18-22, 24-26, and 30-34 have been amended. Accordingly, claims 22, 25-27, and 29-34 remain pending.

35 U.S.C. §112

Applicant has amended the independent claims as suggested by the Examiner so as to avoid any overlap between which components independently rotate. That is, Applicant has amended the claims only to specifically respond to the Examiner who contended that the claims have a multiple of independently rotatable arms and masses. Applicant, as discussed, respectfully disagrees that the claims are properly interpreted in the manner suggested by the Examiner, however, Applicant submits these amendments only in response to the Examiner's request and to move the application forward but in no way agrees with the Examiner's contention.

35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 22, 25-27, and 29-34 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Ueda* in view of *Perry* (6813973). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. As discussed, *Ueda* discloses mass members 21a, 21b which are respectively mounted to supporting sections 22a and 22b in an elastic manner.

In order to solve the aforementioned problems, the second invention comprises: multiple vibrators [each] equipped with a wobbling mass member and a supporting section that supports said mass member elastically, a case for securing the aforementioned supporting sections of the aforementioned vibrators, an excitation means for wobbling at least one of the aforementioned vibrators while wobbling the other vibrator in the opposite direction or vibrating it in a bending fashion in a linear direction, a self-excitation circuit for wobbling the aforementioned vibrators, and an arithmetic operation part that computes the difference between the frequencies of the aforementioned vibrators so as to compute the levels and the directions of the angular velocities of the aforementioned vibrators.

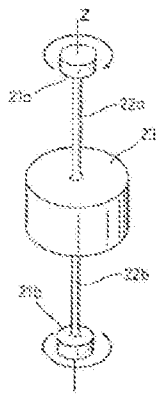

Figure 6

In fact, the *Ueda* translation specifically states that the vibration type angular velocity meter can never have a sensitivity of 1.00 time because the orbit of the mass is not completely [a]round."

> As shown in Formula (6), the reasons as to why the sensitivity never become 1.00 time is that the orbit of mass M is not completely round, and the characteristic frequencies of the 2 characteristic bending modes of the vibrator do not match completely.

That is, Applicant reiterates the point that *Ueda* does not and cannot "spin" as recited in Applicant's amended claims. The Examiner attempts to combine *Ueda* with *Perry* to modify the device of *Ueda* to include rotatable masses.

> it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Ueda to include the rotatable masses as taught by Perry in order to increase the adjustability of the balance.

The main feature of *Ueda* is the vibratory non-spinning masses. It is improper to modify the base reference in such a way that it ruins the goal or function of the base reference.

> If proposed modification would render the prior art invention being modified unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, then there is no suggestion or motivation to make the proposed modification. *In re Gordon*, 733 F.2d 900, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed. Cir. 1984)

The Examiner's attempt to provide *Ueda* with rotatable masses would ruin the vibratory characteristics of *Ueda* and thus defeat the proposed combination.

Moreover, although the Examiner refers to the Figure 6 embodiment, the Figure 5 embodiment of *Ueda* provides a single body of vibrator in which fixation parts 23a and 23b support mass member 21 therebetween within case 23.

Mass member 21 is fixed to case 23 via supporting sections 22a and 22b that are arranged on a straight line. Mass member 21 is in the shape of a cylinder with a large diameter, and supporting sections 22a and 22b are formed into cylinders with a small diameter, and their center lines are aligned with each other. Case 23 is equipped with fixation parts 23a and 23b for securing supporting sections 22a and 22b and wall bodies 23c and 23d for supporting fixation parts 23a and 23b. Because wall bodies 23c and 23d are configured sufficiently larger than the cross-sectional areas supporting sections 22a and 22b, they are highly rigid.

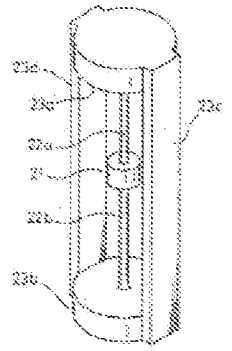

Figure 5

The Figure 5 embodiment is consistent with the vibratory operation disclosed by *Ueda* and further supports Applicant's contention that the attempt to include rotatable masses would ruin the vibratory configuration of *Ueda*.

In addition, the Examiner's proposed motivation is apparently "in order to increase the adjustability of the balance." Applicant respectfully submits that such motivation is completely unfounded and would actually ruin *Ueda*'s operation as discussed above. Applicant thus respectfully requests entry of this amendment and allowance of the application.

Applicant respectfully submits that this case is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a teleconference will facilitate moving this case forward to being issued, Applicant's representative can be contacted at the number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

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